

statesmen and women including members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

In 1949, Seigenthaler began his career as a cub reporter at *The Tennessean* in Nashville, Tennessee. Eventually, he rose through the ranks to become editor, publisher, and CEO of the newspaper where he worked for some 43 years. An award-winning journalist, he currently serves as the chairman emeritus of *The Tennessean* and at one time served as president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Seigenthaler was named editorial director of *USA Today* in 1982, and served in that capacity for nearly 10 years. In 1991, he founded the First Amendment Center at Vanderbilt University in order to inspire and create a national dialogue concerning First Amendment principles. Today, as an independent affiliate of the Freedom Forum, the First Amendment Center is world-renowned for its innovative discussions and initiatives with locations in both Arlington, Virginia, and Nashville, Tennessee.

According to the First Amendment Center, it "works to preserve and protect First Amendment freedoms through information and education." Further, the center "serves as a forum for the study and exploration of free-expression issues, including freedom of speech, of the press and of religion, the right to assemble and petition the government."

Seigenthaler played an integral role in civil rights history by serving as chief negotiator with the Governor of Alabama during the Freedom Rides of the 1960s, where he was attacked by a group of Klansmen for his efforts. Briefly during this era, he worked for the Justice Department under Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

He currently serves on the boards of trustees of The Freedom Forum and the First Amendment Center and hosts a "A Word On Words," a weekly book review program which airs on public television stations throughout the nation.

Additionally, he serves on advisory boards of schools of journalism and communications at American University, the University of Tennessee and the University of Maryland, and a \$3 million endowment has been made to Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) for a First Amendment Chair.

His volunteer work also includes service on the 18-member National Commission on Federal Election Reform, and as a participant in the Constitution Project Initiative on Liberty and Security, which came about as a result of the Sept. 11th tragedies in New York and Washington.

Seigenthaler remains active on the national scene as well as in Tennessee, where he often works tirelessly, behind the scenes, on projects of benevolence for the betterment of the community.

Married to the former Delores Watson, the couple has one child, John Seigenthaler, of New York City, a weekend anchor for MSNBC networks.

Seigenthaler is to be honored for his leadership, courage, and compassion at this milestone in his life. His life's work has impacted the masses and will continue to influence generations to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2002

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in my family, I was absent for votes on July 18, 2002. Had I been present, I would have opposed H. Res. 489, supported the amendment offered by Mr. Moran (VA), and supported final passage of H.R. 5121.

I would have also opposed the previous question to H. Res. 488 and opposed H. Res. 488.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING OVARIAN CANCER

SPEECH OF

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 385, a resolution supporting research on tests used to screen for ovarian cancer.

Currently, among women in the United States, cancer of the ovary ranks fifth in the number of women affected.

Approximately half of the women with ovarian cancer die within five years. Therefore, the need to detect and treat ovarian cancer in its earliest stages is critical.

This resolution would express support for the National Institutes of Health to conduct or support research on the effectiveness of screening technologies to detect ovarian cancer. With improved technologies we will be able to better detect ovarian cancer in its initial stages.

H. Con. Res. 385 is about improving the quality of life of our loved ones—mothers, daughters, sisters, wives and friends. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF DEVOTED FAMILY MAN, PAUL VOINOVICH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2002

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Paul Voinovich, devoted husband, father and grandfather, successful businessman, and trusted friend to many.

Following his graduation from Ohio University, Mr. Voinovich, followed in his father's footsteps by taking over the family architectural business, once known as the Voinovich Companies.

Mr. Voinovich was an intuitive and savvy businessman, and was highly adept at the art of the deal. He was a loyal colleague and business mentor to many, and a treasured friend as well. He warmly embraced life, and possessed a generous spirit. Mr. Voinovich was known to frequently help others in need,

and did so in a quiet way away from the spotlight.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Paul Voinovich will be remembered as a devoted husband, father and grandfather, and trusted friend to many. Although he will be deeply missed, his devotion to family, kind nature, generous spirit, and great zest for life will live on through all who knew him well.

CHILD STATUS PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1209—The Child Protection Act of 2002. Too many children of U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents are penalized under the Immigration and Nationality Act. Specifically, children of legal permanent residents whose visa petitions are reclassified when their parents become naturalized citizens face prolonged delays due to their reclassification. Enacting H.R. 1209 makes sure that these children do not face such additional delays. It also ensures that the length of time it takes for INS to process petitions does not adversely affect children who are being petitioned from overseas to join their parents.

Under current law, when immigration visa petitions for children of permanent residents are moved from the second preference categories to first preference categories due to their parent's naturalization, they are faced with increased backlog for the new category, resulting in additional years of delay.

Many of my constituents in the second district of Hawaii face these tremendous obstacles in being reunited with their family. In one instance, the son of a legal permanent resident had waited 7 years to have his petition processed by INS under the second preference category. However, when his father became a U.S. citizen, he was reclassified to the F1 preference category and reassigned a new priority date. Under the new date, it could take an additional decade for his petition to be processed! I have another case in which the children of a U.S. citizen mother have been waiting for over 13 years to be reunited with their parents because they were reclassified when their mother became a U.S. citizen. Ironically, if their mother had not become a citizen, they would already be in the U.S. with their mother!

Last year, I introduced H.R. 133 which amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to ensure that immigrants do not have to wait longer for an immigrant visa as a result of reclassification of their petition. I am encouraged to see that the version of H.R. 1209 on the floor today includes the same protection to assure that when the alien children are reclassified due to their parents' naturalization, they retain the same priority date assigned to them under the original visa category.

I also want to voice my strong support for provisions of H.R. 1209 that erase current "age-out" provisions in the law penalizing immigrant children of U.S. citizens. Under current law, when children of U.S. citizens turn 21 years of age, they "age-out" of their immediate relative status to the status of family-first